

Goal 7: Quality Environmental Information

The public and decision makers at all levels will have access to information about environmental conditions and human health to inform decision making and help assess the general environmental health of communities. The public will also have access to educational services and information services and tools that provide for the reliable and secure exchange of quality environmental information.

Background and Context

Information about the environment underlies all environmental management decisions. The availability of and access to information as well as the analytical tools needed to understand it are essential for measuring environmental improvements and assessing progress. The more accurate, complete, timely, and accessible are our data and information, the better able we will be to make decisions. This goal recognizes the importance of working with the public, our partners, and stakeholders to collect, manage, and make available the information needed at the national, Regional, state, local, and Tribal levels to make sound decisions leading to a cleaner, healthier environment.

The importance of sound and reliable information technology was demonstrated following the events of September 11, 2001 and has crystallized the need to continually assess and secure our infrastructure to meet emerging security threats as well as emergency response needs.

Providing the American public and environmental decision makers at all levels of government with access to sound environmental information and involving the public in our work are essential parts of a comprehensive approach to protecting the environment.

This goal is premised on the concept that the U.S. public has a right to know about the pollutants in their environment, including land, air and water pollution, as well as potential health effects of the chemicals used in the food they consume. This premise is especially important to minority, low-income, and Native American communities that suffer a disproportionate share of health effects from poor environmental conditions.

Access to environmental information enables the American public and our governmental partners to make informed decisions about their environment. It also leads to creative and sustainable solutions to environmental problems, as well as opportunities for preventing pollution. The Agency believes that the U.S. public has the right to information to improve public policy and environmental decision-making.

Means and Strategy

The purpose of this goal is to provide government decision makers and the American public with information about the environment. Environmental information can better enable the public to understand conditions and make informed decisions about protecting the health and the environment of local communities. It can lead to creative and sustainable solutions to environmental problems and opportunities for pollution prevention. Environmental information of known and documented quality is crucial to sound decision making and to establishing public trust and confidence in those decisions. EPA and its partners will focus on eight activities to accomplish this goal.

First, EPA will continue to increase the availability of health and environmental information by providing citizens with access to accurate and reliable environmental information. For instance, with the final expansion of *Window To My Environment* - a geographic portal to community-based environmental information - EPA is moving forward on its mandate to provide the public with electronic and non-electronic access to accurate, useful, and reliable environmental data. This data source will include information collected by EPA, our partners, and stakeholders.

Effectively managing the process by which the public is educated and informed regarding the Agency's resources is pivotal to accomplishing the mission of the Agency. EPA, through its public and congressional liaison functions, Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) functions, media relations, print and web content review and oversight responsibilities, will implement strategies designed to continually inform and educate all segments of the public about Agency initiatives, policies, regulations, services and environmental information resources, and will develop and monitor feedback mechanisms to learn from them.

Second, EPA will continue to develop the Exchange Network (formally known as the National Environmental Information Exchange Network). The Exchange Network is a comprehensive, integrated information exchange system designed to facilitate information sharing among EPA, the states, other Federal agencies, Tribes, localities, and the regulated community. This will include standardized data formats and definitions, a centralized approach to receiving and distributing information, and improved access to timely and reliable environmental information. The Exchange Network will improve environmental decision making, improve data quality and accuracy, ensure security of sensitive data, avoid data redundancy, and reduce the burden on those who provide and those who access information.

Third, EPA will develop and implement program policies and guidance in several areas including web content, website management, and privacy.

Fourth, the Agency will solicit customer feedback to systematically improve information usability, clarity, accuracy, reliability, and scientific soundness. EPA will develop and implement necessary data standards and associated registries to improve the consistency, quality, and comparability of data managed in national environmental systems. EPA will ensure that data quality is known and appropriate for intended uses. Usability testing and customer satisfaction baselines will assure that the information the Agency provides is meeting the needs of its stakeholders. In addition, the Agency is committed to developing analytical and other tools to help users interpret and apply environmental data.

Fifth, EPA will provide the means for using and understanding environmental information. Environmental data are most meaningful when examined from a holistic perspective, that is, when users are able to examine all of the data about a particular location or source at once. Users must also have the underlying documentation that describes the limitations of the data and the context in which it is most useful.

Sixth, EPA will streamline information collection, making it more efficient and cost-effective. The Agency will examine the information reporting burdens we have placed on our partners and on the regulated community and ensure that information collections address specific needs.

Seventh, EPA will improve the timeliness and completeness of requests for information, by implementing an Agency-wide electronic records and document management system. The Agency plans to develop and acquire the necessary software and hardware to begin phased implementation of the system throughout the Agency.

Finally, strengthening and securing its information infrastructure is fundamental to increasing the availability, usability, and reliability of environmental information. EPA must remain vigilant in maintaining a strong and secure information infrastructure that directly supports the mission of the Agency and homeland security.

By focusing on these areas, EPA will keep pace with the rapid advances in information technology and meet the growing demand for reliable, quality environmental information.

Research

Research efforts supporting this goal include the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) and the Risk Assessment Forum (RAF). IRIS is an EPA database of Agency consensus health information on environmental contaminants. The database is used extensively by EPA, the states, and the general public to access consistent, reliable toxicity information needed for credible risk assessments. In FY 2003, the Agency will develop new and updated Agency consensus human health assessments of environmental

substances of high priority to EPA and make them publicly available on IRIS. The RAF promotes Agency-wide consensus on difficult and controversial risk assessment issues and ensures that this consensus is incorporated into appropriate Agency risk assessment guidance.

External Factors

EPA's information comes from many sources, including states, Tribes, local governments, research, and industry. Working in partnership with state and Tribal governments is an essential element of our information programs. Seeking advice and input from the regulated community and the public will ground our information programs and approaches and make them more responsive to stakeholders' needs. In order to achieve an integrated information network that increases efficiency and fosters information sharing, we must work with those who provide and use EPA's information to ensure that data are maintained effectively, and protected appropriately.

To be efficient and cost-effective, EPA's information systems and technologic infrastructure must be flexible enough to respond to changes and take advantage of innovations in technology. To reduce our vulnerabilities and ensure that we can meet current and future information needs, EPA's systems and technology infrastructure must keep pace with advances in available technology.

Our evolving user community will also affect the success of our information efforts. As more states and Tribes develop the ability to integrate their environmental information, we must adjust EPA's systems to ensure that we are able to receive and process reports from states and industry in keeping with the Agency's statutory requirements. Local citizen organizations and the public at large are also increasingly involved in environmental decision making, and their need for information and more sophisticated analytical tools is growing.

Resource Summary

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
	Actuals	Enacted	Request
Quality Environmental Information	\$180,067.6	\$197,067.8	\$199,124.0
Increase Availability of Quality Health and Environmental Information.	\$80,122.2	\$121,920.2	\$120,414.7
Environmental Program & Management	\$75,761.5	\$94,690.7	\$93,749.7
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$647.6	\$2,229.5	\$1,665.0
Science & Technology	\$3,713.1	\$0.0	\$0.0
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$0.0	\$25,000.0	\$25,000.0
Provide Access to Tools for Using Environmental Information.	\$83,127.7	\$53,515.0	\$48,181.3
Environmental Program & Management	\$63,688.0	\$39,786.3	\$34,707.9
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$3,123.9	\$3,002.0	\$4,105.9
Science & Technology	\$16,315.8	\$10,726.7	\$9,367.5
Improve Agency Information Infrastructure and Security.	\$16,817.7	\$23,814.1	\$30,528.0
Environmental Program & Management	\$11,567.4	\$19,897.5	\$25,564.5
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$5,250.3	\$3,916.6	\$4,963.5
Total Workyears	674.0	840.1	847.1

Objective 1: Increase Availability of Quality Health and Environmental Information

Through 2006, EPA will continue to increase the availability of quality health and environmental information through educational services, partnerships, and other methods designed to meet EPA's major data needs, make data sets more compatible, make reporting and exchange methods more efficient, and foster informed decision-making.

Key Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	FY 2003 Req. v. FY 2002 Ena.
Administrative Services	\$307.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Community Assistance	\$3,618.0	\$650.2	\$921.8	\$271.6
Congressional Projects	\$1,979.2	\$2,078.6	\$1,991.3	(\$87.3)
Congressional/Legislative Analysis	\$4,357.6	\$4,852.2	\$4,857.8	\$5.6
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$2,011.4	\$1,100.0	\$0.0	(\$1,100.0)
Correspondence Coordination	\$2,658.6	\$1,200.7	\$1,096.3	(\$104.4)
Data Collection	\$3,614.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Data Management	\$2,463.7	\$2,400.7	\$2,630.1	\$229.4
Data Standards	\$3,753.8	\$500.0	\$2,785.4	\$2,285.4
Direct Public Information and Assistance	\$10,431.0	\$8,612.7	\$8,998.4	\$385.7
Environmental Education Division	\$9,003.4	\$9,160.2	\$0.0	(\$9,160.2)
Executive Support	\$83.6	\$0.0	\$83.6	\$83.6
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$6,903.7	\$7,002.0	\$7,031.5	\$29.5
GLOBE	\$997.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Geospatial	\$0.0	\$154.8	\$464.0	\$309.2
Homeland Security	\$0.0	\$600.8	\$473.3	(\$127.5)

U.S. Environmental Protection AgencyFY 2003 Annual Plan

Information Exchange Network	\$0.0	\$25,000.0	\$25,000.0	\$0.0
Information Integration	\$3,719.8	\$4,675.8	\$9,728.5	\$5,052.7
Information Technology Management	\$3,525.3	\$3,872.9	\$3,000.0	(\$872.9)
Intergovernmental Relations – OA	\$1,263.4	\$1,519.8	\$1,835.4	\$315.6
Legal Services	\$1,730.3	\$1,979.1	\$2,082.7	\$103.6
Management Services and Stewardship	\$365.3	\$1,410.8	\$1,314.9	(\$95.9)
Multi_Media Communications	\$0.0	\$821.3	\$870.3	\$49.0
NACEPT Support	\$1,560.6	\$1,803.1	\$1,670.1	(\$133.0)
NAFTA Implementation	\$403.3	\$514.3	\$747.9	\$233.6
National Association Liaison	\$235.5	\$346.0	\$262.5	(\$83.5)
Pesticide Registration	\$196.2	\$570.6	\$221.4	(\$349.2)
Pesticide Reregistration	\$194.9	\$392.2	\$198.1	(\$194.1)
Public Access	\$2,724.5	\$4,857.5	\$5,165.2	\$307.7
Regional Management	\$1,630.6	\$1,262.2	\$1,267.8	\$5.6
Regional Operations and Liaison	\$428.3	\$547.5	\$477.6	(\$69.9)
Regulatory Development	\$4,629.5	\$5,000.5	\$4,817.4	(\$183.1)
Reinventing Environmental Information (REI)	\$0.0	\$5,066.8	\$4,279.1	(\$787.7)
SBREFA	\$571.9	\$686.2	\$608.8	(\$77.4)
Small, Minority, Women-Owned Business Assistance	\$2,048.2	\$2,295.5	\$3,305.0	\$1,009.5
System Modernization	\$7,168.6	\$6,827.7	\$7,254.6	\$426.9
Toxic Release Inventory / Right-to-Know (RtK)	\$14,105.6	\$13,278.0	\$14,206.9	\$928.9
Web Products Quality Control	\$0.0	\$879.5	\$767.0	(\$112.5)

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Process and Disseminate TRI Information - OEI

- In 2003 The public will have better information on toxic releases and wastes being managed in their communities. EPA will also work with the owners and operators of facilities to reduce the record-keeping and reporting burdens associated with submitting their TRI forms to EPA by 14%.
- In 2002 EPA will reduce reporting burden, improve data quality, lower program costs, and speed data publication by increasing the amount of TRI electronic reporting from 70 to 85 percent.
- In 2001 120,000 chemical submissions and revisions processed; published annual summary of TRIS database in April 2001; and TRI Public Data Release published in April 2001.

Performance Measures:	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Units
Total electronic reporting of all chemical submissions processed. (Includes diskette submissions created by ATRS, TRI-ME, and other reporting software programs, as well as web-based submissions.)		85		Percent
TRI Public Data Release Chemical submissions and revisions processed.	Published 120,000			Published Forms
TRIS database complete and report issued Data quality: keep data entry error rate below 1% per form	Published			Published Error Rate
Increase magnetic media use for TRI reporting				Magnetic Media
The number of forms containing Toxic Release Inventory data being reported electronically on computer diskettes will increase from 85% to 90%.			90	Percent

Baseline: In FY 2001, TRI electronic reporting will be 70%.

Enhanced Public Access

- In 2003 Improve public access to compliance and enforcement documents and data through multimedia data integration projects and other studies, analyses and communication/outreach activities.
- In 2002 Improve public access to compliance and enforcement documents and data through multimedia data integration projects and other studies, analyses and communication/outreach activities.
- In 2001 EPA improved public access to compliance but in areas covered by the performance measures EPA did not meet targets.

Performance Measures:	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Units
By the end of FY 2001, all ten EPA Regions will have an enforcement and compliance web-site	9			Websites
Make 90% of enforcement and compliance policies and guidances issued this FY available on the Internet within 30 days of issuance	86	90	90	Percent
By April 2001, make summaries of all significant cases available on the Internet	50			Percent

Baseline: OECA enhances public access to compliance and enforcement documents through our efforts to make available through the internet newly issued enforcement and compliance documents.

Information Exchange Network

- In 2003 Decision makers have access to the environmental data that EPA collects and manages to make sound environmental decisions while minimizing the reporting burden on data providers.
- In 2002 The Central Data Exchange, a key component of the environmental information exchange network, will become fully operational and 15 states will be using it to send data to EPA thereby improving data consistency with participating states.

Performance Measures:	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Units
States using the Central Data Exchange to send data to EPA.		15		States
The number of states using the Central Data Exchange will increase to 45 as the means by which they submit data.			45	States
Implement four data standards in 13 major systems and develop four additional standards in 2003.			4	Data Standards

Baseline: The FY 2001 baseline for this program is zero as it is a new program.

Verification and Validation of Performance Measures

Performance Measure: The number of states using the Central Data Exchange will increase to 45 as the means by which they submit data.

Performance Database: CDX Customer Registration Subsystem.

Data Source: Data are provided by state CDX users.

QA/QC Procedures: QA/QC is performed in accordance with a CDX Quality Assurance Plan. Specifically, data are reviewed for authenticity and integrity. Automated edit checking routines are performed in accordance with program specifications and a CDX quality assurance guidance.

Data Quality Review: CDX successfully completed independent security risk assessment in the Summer 2001. In addition, routine audits of CDX data collection procedures and customer service operations are provided weekly to CDX management and staff for review. Included in these reports are performance measures such as the number of CDX new users, number of submissions to CDX, number of help desk calls, number of calls resolved, ranking of errors/problems, and actions taken. These reports are reviewed and actions discussed at weekly project meetings.

Data Limitations: The CDX system collects, reports, and tracks performance measures on data quality and customer service. While its automated routines are sufficient to screen systemic problems/issues, a more detailed assessment of data errors/problems generally requires secondary level of analysis that takes time and human resources.

New/Improved Data or Systems: CDX coalesces the registration/submission requirements of many different state-to-EPA data exchanges into a single web-based system. The system allows for a more consistent and comprehensive management and performance tracking of many state customers. The creation of a centralized registration system, coupled with the use of web forms and web-based approaches to submitting the data, invite opportunities to introduce automated quality assurance procedures for the system and reduce human error.

Performance Measure: The number of forms containing Toxic Release Inventory data being reported electronically on computer diskettes will increase from 85% to 90%.

Performance Database: Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) System

Data Source: EPA tracks on a weekly basis the production statistics for TRI data. These statistics report how TRI data are transmitted to EPA by facilities: on paper; through the Central Data Exchange or by diskette.

QA/QC Procedures: The determination of how data are received is automated through system modules in TRIS.

Data Quality Review: EPA reviews the production statistics on a weekly basis.

Data Limitations: N/A

New/Improved Data or Systems: N/A

Performance Measure: Implement four data standards in 13 major systems and develop four additional standards in 2003.

Performance Database: N/A

Data Source: Data on implementation is provided by system and program managers to Data Standards Branch (DSB) staff in the Office of Environmental Information (OEI) and recorded in a Data Standards Implementation Matrix. The development of new data standards is a cooperative process with state and Tribal partners.

QA/QC Procedures: Once drafted, new data standards are made available for public review and comment through notices in the Federal Register, on EPA's Environmental Data Registry (www.epa.gov/edr), and on the Environmental Data Standards Council (EDSC) website (www.epa.gov/edsc). DSB staff use periodic conformity reviews to confirm compliance with final Agency standards in individual systems. In addition, staff provide outreach and training to system and program managers to help implement the data standards.

Data Quality Review: During the Capital Planning and Improvement Control process, information included in the Data Standards Implementation Matrix is reviewed annually. Once developed, the EDSC annually reviews data standards for usefulness and applicability to EPA, state, and Tribal business needs.

Data Limitations: Due to resource limitations, DSB staff cannot perform detailed conformity analyses on every system. In addition, conformity reviews do not necessarily indicate how data are transferred from systems. Finally, conformity reviews suggest conformance options but do not guarantee their implementation in the systems.

New/Improved Data or Systems: Data Standards improve the consistency, quality, and comparability of data managed in EPA systems. Developing new standards and ensuring the implementation of those in place allows for enhanced data integration and exchange.

Statutory Authorities

National Environmental Education Act
Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act
Government Performance and Results Act
Clinger-Cohen Act
Computer Security Act
Privacy Act
Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7601-7671q) and amendments
Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 - 1387) and amendments
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601-9675)
Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act section 313 (42 U.S.C. 110001-11050)
Government Paperwork Elimination Act
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S. C. 136-136y)
Pollution Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992k)
Safe Drinking Water Act section 1445 (42 U.S.C. 300f-300j-26)
Toxic Substance Control Act section 14 (15 U.S.C. 2601-2692)
North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation
Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552)
Paperwork Reduction Act Amendment of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520)
Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act
Unfunded Mandates Reform Act
Congressional Review Act
Regulatory Flexibility Act

Executive Order 13148, AGreening the Government through Leadership in Environmental Management@
Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Act (7 U.S.C. 5404)
Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Act (ERDDA) of 1981
Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) (5 U.S.C. App.)
Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA)
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S. C. 136-136y)
Executive Order 12915 - Federal Implementation of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation
Superfund Authorization Reauthorization Act (SARA)

Objective 2: Provide Access to Tools for Using Environmental Information

By 2006, EPA will provide access to new analytical or interpretive tools beyond 2000 levels so that the public can more easily and accurately use and interpret environmental information.

Key Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	FY 2003 Req. v. FY 2002 Ena.
Administrative Services	\$169.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Capacity Building	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$162.8	\$162.8
Communicating Research Information	\$5,955.6	\$5,543.7	\$5,569.6	\$25.9
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$0.0	\$6,175.0	\$0.0	(\$6,175.0)
Data Collection	\$1,888.5	\$125.9	\$125.9	\$0.0
Data Standards	\$3,092.5	\$4,839.9	\$3,695.2	(\$1,144.7)
EMPACT	\$10,607.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Environmental Justice	\$4,986.9	\$5,064.4	\$4,978.8	(\$85.6)
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$2,950.7	\$2,865.7	\$2,345.8	(\$519.9)
Geospatial	\$522.3	\$860.5	\$279.4	(\$581.1)
Homeland Security	\$0.0	\$260.1	\$0.0	(\$260.1)
Information Integration	\$1,940.8	\$1,440.3	\$0.0	(\$1,440.3)
Information Technology Management	\$12,803.1	\$7,206.7	\$9,362.1	\$2,155.4
Legal Services	\$751.9	\$812.2	\$925.0	\$112.8
Management Services and Stewardship	\$1,421.5	\$918.8	\$799.9	(\$118.9)
Public Access	\$6,666.4	\$7,252.6	\$9,983.5	\$2,730.9
Regional Management	\$740.6	\$715.7	\$754.3	\$38.6
Reinventing Environmental Information (REI)	\$0.0	\$2,290.9	\$2,277.3	(\$13.6)
System Modernization	\$5,891.4	\$6,265.0	\$5,835.4	(\$429.6)
Toxic Release Inventory / Right-to-Know (RtK)	\$0.0	\$877.6	\$1,086.3	\$208.7

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Environmental Justice

- In 2003 Ensure that EPA's policies, programs and activities address disproportionately exposed and under-represented population issues so that no segment suffers disproportionately from adverse health and environmental effects.
- In 2002 Ensure that EPA's policies, programs and activities address disproportionately exposed and under-represented population issues so that no segment suffers disproportionately from adverse health and environmental effects.
- In 2001 While EPA did meet the measures about the public meetings and responding to requests during NEJAC meetings, EPA did not meet the other targets.

Performance Measures:	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Units
Hold 25 EPA-sponsored public meetings held where disproportionately impacted and disadvantaged communities participate	25			meetings
Respond within 60 days to 75% of requests made to each Region and National Program Manager to address complaints heard during public comment period at NEJAC	75			percent
Conduct 18 National Environmental Justice Advisory Committee (NEJAC) meetings and focused roundtables in local communities where problems have been identified.	13			meetings
Hold one NEJAC public meeting annually where one environmental policy which impacts disadvantaged communities is discussed and the communities actively participate.			1	Meeting
Hold meetings with the (NEJAC), all stakeholders involved in the environmental justice dialogue, and communities disproportionately impacted by environmental hazards.		30		meetings
Continue to engage the agencies in national issues of environmental concerns through the collaborative efforts of the IWG through the publication "Action Agenda for Environmental Justice".			1	Agenda

*U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**FY 2003 Annual Plan*

Award grants to organizations which address environmental problems in communities disproportionately impacted by environmental hazards.		90	90	grants
Increase the cumulative number of demonstration projects established under the Fed. Interagency Working Group on Env. Justice.		25		Projects

Baseline: The Agency works to address issues affecting disproportionately exposed and under-represented populations from adverse health or environmental effects. EPA identifies problem areas through: public comments received during the National Environmental Justice Advisory Committee (NEJAC) meetings; reviewing Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) filed under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in which environmental justice (EJ) indicators occur; concern from communities about new or renewals of permits under RCRA, CWA, CAA, etc.; and complaints filed under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. EPA also works to address these issues through the Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice and by awarding grants to communities for addressing environmental problems.

Data Quality

In 2003 The public will have access to a wide range of Federal, state, and local information about local environmental conditions and features in an area of their choice.

In 2002 100% of the publicly available facility data from EPA's national systems accessible on the EPA Website will be part of the Integrated Error Correction Process, reducing data error.

Performance Measures:	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Units
Publicly available facility data from EPA's national systems, accessible on the EPA Website, will be part of the Integrated Error Correction Process.		100		Percent
Window-to-My Environment is fully operational and serving citizens across the country with Federal, state, and local environmental information specific to an area of their choice.			Fully	Operational

Baseline: In FY 2001, 90% of the publically available facility data from EPA's national systems accessible on the EPA Website will be part of the Integrated Error Correction Process.

Research**Environmental Science Information**

In 2003 Deliver assessments of effects of exposure to chemicals on human health and the environment to EPA, other governmental organizations, industry, consultants, academics, and nongovernmental organizations to promote scientifically sound, consistent risk assessments to enhance protection of human health.

In 2002 Improve environmental decision making, risk assessment and risk communication by synthesizing human health assessment information on environmental substances.

In 2001 EPA collected, managed, and presented environmental information for the benefit of the Agency and the public in order to enhance the availability and utility of data, information, and tools for decision-making.

Performance Measures:	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Units
Develop new and/or update Agency consensus human health assessments of 15 environmental substances of high priority to EPA and make them publicly available on IRIS.	7			assessments
Develop a priority list of existing data, information, and tools to provide assistance to EPA laboratories in the initial development of their inventories, to be made publicly available through EIMS.	1			list
Draft human health assessments (new and updated assessments) of 9 environmental substances of high priority to EPA for Agency IRIS consensus review.		9		assessments
Develop Agency consensus for human health assessments (new/updated) for 8-10 environmental substances of high priority to EPA, and make these accessible on the EPA IRIS Internet site.			8-10	assessments

Baseline: The Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) is an electronic data base containing information on human health effects that may result from exposure to various chemicals in the environment for use in risk assessments, decision-making, and regulatory activities. Through the IRIS Program, ORD administers an Agency-wide process of chemical nomination, assessment, consensus building, and peer review through which assessments on IRIS are produced and updated. As of December 2000, IRIS contained entries for 541 compounds. The IRIS program is continuously producing new assessments and updating existing IRIS assessments as new information becomes available. The information in IRIS is intended for those without extensive training in toxicology, but with some knowledge of health sciences. The individual chemical files in IRIS contain descriptive and quantitative information in the following categories: oral reference doses and inhalation reference concentrations (RfDs and RfCs, respectively) for chronic noncarcinogenic health effects; hazard identification, oral slope factors, and oral and inhalation unit risks for carcinogenic effects.

Verification and Validation of Performance Measures

Performance Measure: Window to My Environment (WME) is fully operational and serving citizens across the country with Federal, state, and local environmental information specific to an area of their choice.

Performance database: Envirofacts Data Warehouse and Integrated Geospatial Database (IGD).

Data Source: Data originated from Agency legacy database systems, such as, RCRIS, AIRS, and PCS and from Agency and state environmental websites.

QA/QC procedures: WME quality assurance procedures occur on several levels. Each of the legacy databases feeding into Envirofacts and the IGD have their own QA/QC screens and procedures to verify the data submitted. As the data are uploaded to Envirofacts and the IGD, a series of Envirofacts QA/QC protocols are conducted to assure that the

upload is complete and accurate. The WME interface provides a self-checking mechanism that routinely monitors the stability of its website links to assure that links to external sites are functional and useful.

Data Quality Review: WME is a part of the Agency's error correction process - which serves to facilitate the reporting of data errors and track their correction.

Data Limitations: All of the data reported through the WME interface originates somewhere else - either from an EPA data source, from other Federal data sources (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and others) or from state data sources. Ultimately, the data and the conclusions derived from the data are only as good as the underlying data.

New/Improved Data or Systems: WME is currently being expanded to 4 EPA Regions (Regions 3,5,6,8) and is expected to be available nationally by end of 2002.

FY 2003 Congressional Performance Measure (PM): Award a minimum of 90 grants to organizations which address environmental problems in communities comprised primarily of low income and minority populations.

Performance Database: Output Measure. Internal tracking system.

Data Source: Manual system. (Regional Environmental Justice grant coordinators will input data.)

QA/QC Procedures: None

Data Quality Review: None

Data Limitations: None

New/Improved Data or Systems: None

FY 2003 Congressional Performance Measure (PM): Continue to engage Federal agencies in national issues of environmental concerns through the collaborative efforts of the Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice (IWG) through the publication AAction Agenda for Environmental Justice, which describes the national projects where collaboration among the various stakeholders has been successful in addressing environmental problems.

Performance Database: Output Measure with no internal tracking system.

Data Source: EPA representatives to the Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice

QA/QC Procedures: None

Data Quality Review: None

Data Limitations: None

New/Improved Data or Systems: None

Performance Measure (PM): Award a minimum of 90 grants to organizations which address environmental problems in communities comprised primarily of low income and minority populations.

Performance Database: Output Measure. Internal tracking system.

Data Source: Manual system. Regional Environmental Justice grant coordinators input data.

QA/QC Procedures: None.

Data Quality Review: None.

Data Limitations: None.

New/Improved Data or Systems: None.

Performance Measure (PM): Continue to engage Federal agencies in national issues of environmental concerns through the collaborative efforts of the Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice (IWG) through the publication **AAction Agenda for Environmental Justice**, which describes the national projects where collaboration among the various stakeholders has been successful in addressing environmental problems.

Performance Database: Output measure with no internal tracking system.

Data Source: Not applicable.

QA/QC Procedures: Not applicable.

Data Quality Review: Not applicable.

Data Limitations: Not applicable.

New/Improved Data or Systems: Not applicable.

Statutory Authorities

Pollution Prevent Act (PPA)

Federal Fungicide, Insecticide and Rodenticide Act

Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act

Safe Drinking Water Act

Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act

Government Performance and Results Act

Paperwork Reduction Act

Freedom of Information Act

Computer Security Act

Privacy Act

Electronic Freedom of Information Act

Government Paperwork Elimination Act

National Environmental Education Act

Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA)

Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)

Clinger-Cohen Act

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 U.S.C. 7601-7671q) and amendments

Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1251 - 1387) and amendments

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. 9601-9675)

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) section 313 (42 U.S.C. 110001-11050)

Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA)

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992k)

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) section 1445 (42 U.S.C. 300f-300j-26)

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) section 14 (15 U.S.C. 2601-2692)

North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA)
Unfunded Mandates Reform Act
Congressional Review Act
Regulatory Flexibility Act
Executive Order 12866
Plain Language Executive Order Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
Pollution Prevention Act
Federal Fungicide, Insecticide and Rodenticide Act

Research

Clean Air Act (CAA) and amendments
Clean Water Act (CWA) and amendments
Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Act (ERDDA) of 1981
Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)
Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA)
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and amendments
Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA)
Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
Superfund Authorization Reauthorization Act (SARA)

Objective 3: Improve Agency Information Infrastructure and Security

Through 2006, EPA will continue to improve the reliability, capability, and security of EPA's information infrastructure.

Key Program

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	FY 2003 Req. v. FY 2002 Ena.
Administrative Services	\$64.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Data Collection	\$1,342.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$409.9	\$1,648.9	\$1,558.5	(\$90.4)
Homeland Security	\$0.0	\$1,928.4	\$0.0	(\$1,928.4)
Information Integration	\$199.6	\$0.0	\$10,428.5	\$10,428.5
Information Technology Management	\$14,465.4	\$17,441.8	\$15,720.2	(\$1,721.6)
Legal Services	\$156.8	\$188.3	\$202.3	\$14.0
Management Services and Stewardship	\$0.0	\$368.1	\$254.2	(\$113.9)
Public Access	\$1,964.7	\$375.2	\$420.7	\$45.5
Reinventing Environmental Information (REI)	\$0.0	\$1,266.1	\$1,343.6	\$77.5
System Modernization	\$600.0	\$597.3	\$600.0	\$2.7

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Information Security

- In 2003 OMB reports that all EPA information systems meet/exceed established standards for security.
- In 2002 Complete risk assessments on the Agency's critical infrastructure systems, critical financial systems, and mission critical environmental systems.

Performance Measures:	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Request	Units
Critical infrastructure systems risk assessment findings will be formally documented and transmitted to systems owners and managers in a formal Risk Assessment document.		12		Systems
Critical financial systems risk assessment findings will be formally documented and transmitted to systems owners and managers in a formal Risk Assessment document.		13		Systems
Mission critical environmental systems risk assessment findings will be formally documented and transmitted to systems owners and managers in a formal Risk Assessment document.		5		Systems
Percent compliance with 13 criteria used by OMB to assess Agency security programs reported annually to OMB under the Government Information Security Regulatory Act.			75	Percent
Percent of intrusion detection monitoring sensors installed and operational.			75	Percent

Baseline: In FY 2001, OEI will complete four risk assessments. The breakout is as follows: Critical Infrastructure Systems is one, Mission Critical Systems are two, and Critical Financial Systems is one.

Verification and Validation of Performance Measures

Performance Measure: Percent of intrusion detection monitoring sensors installed and operational.

Performance Database: None

Data Source: Contractor task reports, verified by OEI.

QA/QC Procedures: QA/QC procedures consistent with Quality Assurance Plan.

Data Quality Review: NA

Data Limitations: Data reflect the contractor's completion of technical tasks that are easily verified by OEI. Thus, there are thus no serious data limitations.

New/Improved Data or Systems: NA

Performance Measure: Percent compliance with 13 criteria used by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to assess Agency security programs reported annually to OMB under Government Information Security Regulatory Act.

Performance Database: The Office of Environmental Information (OEI) maintains historical files of OMB's written assessment of EPA's annual security program report.

Data Source: EPA's security staff, located within the Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO), track Agency compliance with the OMB criteria.

QA/QC Procedures: OEI reviews, interprets, and verifies the basis for OMB's written assessment. Physical tests of Agency systems are conducted using best industry practice testing protocols. Automated monitoring tools test and audit for compliance with Information Technology (IT) security standards. EPA's IT planning staff, under the CIO, check for appropriate security planning and procedures as part of the Information Technology Management Reform Act (ITMRA) capital planning and investment process required by federal law.

Data Quality: Program offices are required to develop security action plans composed of tasks and milestones in a number of security action areas. Program offices self report progress toward these milestones. EPA's security staff review these self-reported data and discuss anomalies with the submitting office.

Data Limitations: Resources constrain the security staff's ability to validate all of the self-reported compliance data submitted by program systems' managers.

New/Improved Data or Systems: NA

Statutory Authorities

Federal Advisory Committee Act
Government Information Security Reform Action
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
Clean Air Act and amendments
Clean Water Act and amendments
Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1981
Toxic Substance Control Act
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
Food Quality Protection Act
Safe Drinking Water Act and amendments
Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act
Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
The Government Performance and Results Act (1993)
Government Management Reform Act (1994)
Clinger-Cohen Act
Paperwork Reduction Act
Freedom of Information Act
Computer Security Act
Privacy Act
Electronic Freedom of Information Act
Pollution Prevention Act